Within that land was many a malcontent, Who cure's the tyrning to which he bent; That sell full many a wringing despot saw, Who werked his wantenness in form of in-

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 28, 1859. Most true it is that man is guided rarely by his reason, but often by his passions; yet while we have peace throughout America and Europe, it is the duty of the friends of peace earnestly to appeal to the reason of their rulers and of those who can befinence the action of their rulers, for a removal of all just causes of discontent, according to their shifty. Some weeks since I read in Harper's Wesely a leader exulting in the prosperity and content to be found in Canada. Being fallacious, it was calculated to do mischief.

Eighteen months since, when Mr. Isaac Buchanan, now the Representative in Assembly for Hamilton, was asked again to enter public life, he replied. June 6, 1856, "I would decline being a party to "any attempt to work our present political system. "There is no use to change your men, or to select "others, who pretend to more popular principles. " What is wasted is an entire alteration in the ma

"chinery of Government!" Mr. Buchanan was quite right, for how can the conduct of our public servants be properly investigated, if there is no constitutional check? How and the men who fill our highest offices be made to de their duty, in a country where they are above all

In 1849, one of our Colonial Ministers was associated with Messre. Hume, Bright, Cobden, Milner Gibson, and others, in a society to try to obtain for Canada and certain other British Colonice the right to meet and frame and alter their Constitutions at pleasure. The sooner we of Can-ada are placed in the way of exercising properly such powers over our institutions as were then coatemplated by Sir W. Molesworth, the less likely is the tranquillity of the American continent to be again disturbed with the effects of Canadian

misrule.

The time cannot be far distant when my repeated warnings relative to the desperate condition of the finances of Canada will be proved well-founded finances of Canada will be proved well-founded.

The Toronto Globe correctly describes this country as being very near the gulf of public bankruptcy The Governor and other State managers have bu little interest in the result beyond their salaries, o hay secret bonus either of them might obtain out of a clever shuffle of the 6 per cent bonds of the Colony into 4s or 5s, or of similar shifts made with other stocks and scrips. We seem, to me, very much to resemble Illinois in finance. There they do not know what they owe; frauds turn up from time to time of a gigantic character, and then there is a partial investigation, after which all is hushed up again. Illinois, however, is more to blame than Canada, for she has always possessed ample powers to investigate, which the friends of financial honesty here have not. So poorly is misconduct in finance checked in Canada, that, as in 1837, we are likely, ere long, to have no finances whatever to check

To show how anxious the Government of Sir E. Head is for concealment of the real condition of the public debt and revenue, and the terror it is an lest full inquiry should exhibit yet more damning frauds, and cause even more shameful exposures than have yet been made, I now proceed to state

an important fact.

Mr. George Brown and eleven of his political friends were asked by Gov. Head last August to accept the chief offices which the old State managers had just vacated. They gladly accepted them; but, by a very discreditable shuille, which, had Sir Bulwer Lytton been a man of spirit and energy, and endowed with a high sense of honor would have caused Gov. Head's immediate recall were ejected in two days, and the old stagers fraudmiently reinstated.

There can be no appropriations for any purpose whatever by the Legislature, except where the Governor has previously approved of every item of the proposed expenditure. There is no Audit in Canada of receipts and payments, except by those persons in office who are themselves receiving and expending the public money. There is, to be sure, a Mr. Langton and two or three other elerks or subordinates of Mr. Galt's department who profess to audit such special transactions as they are ordered to examine; and the only popular audit, as it is called, is by a standing Committee of Accounts, chosen annually by the Legislative Assembly, many of the returns of members to which are at present grossly unjust, false, and fraudulent, and this too by the consivance of persons selected by Sir. E. Head

to conduct the public business. This annual Committee of Accounts is chose by a select Committee named and moved by one of the Attorney Generals, seconded by the other; in other words, the 'prentice Governor, from Europe, and his men, choose our only board of popular audit. The Governor and his subs receive and expend many millions annually, and to prove their own honesty, they select such a Legislative Committee of whitewashers as will proclaim "all's well" without asking unpleasant questions or permitting shameful disclosures. A majority of the members of the Audit Committee is often composed of per-sons little conversant with accounts, and always of

ministerialista. Last year, however, the officials permitted Mr Brown, the Upper Canada Opposition leader, to mit as one of its minority; and when some of the friends of the cabal joined him in permitting a wider range of inquiry than usual, it appeared that false and fraudulent entries had been willfully made of very large sums, which it was pretended, in the official edition of the Public Accounts, had been paid on account of the public debt, when they had not, in fact, been so paid; that false entries had been made in the Provincial books of large amounts of debentures sold abroad; that Canada had lost nearly \$200,000 by the sale in London, far below their value, of two millions in Province bonds, while the authorities here were secretly lending \$640,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway Directors, &c.; yes, two millions were sold in London at 991, bearing six per cent of interest payable in Europe, on the very day when our sixes were quoted on the Exchange at 100; that \$80,000 of debentures of Hamilton City had been purchased of one Clarke of Guelph—a servile, worthless Assemblyman-by the Government at 974, when the market price was but 774: that \$50,000 had been paid to the Receiver General by the Great Western Railway Company, and never entered in the Province ledger: that a priest, who presides over education in Upper Canada, had put \$7,000 nearly of the interest of the official funds, with which his covetous reverence had been trusted, into his pri-vate pocket, and refused to disgorge; that vast had been expended without any tive warrant; that the Post-Office Depart was far behind, and had improperly drawn large sums from the public purse, and that no attempt had ever been made by any Committee of any Legislature, at any time, to examine or audit its accounts, which had been left entirely to its clerks; that the shiftings of the seat of Go ernment had cost almost fabulous sums: that there had been no effort made to retrench or check official extravagance in any direction; that nearly \$60,000 aken to pay for real or pretended influence at Washington in order to carry the reciprocal-trade treaty; and that the people are never to know who fingered these \$50,000; that the public expenditure had exceeded our income by millions; that heavy frauds had disgraced some of our principal Custom-Houses, while enormous moneyed defaults had brought no punishment to the delinquents; and that anxion, rotes of the Assembly prant to the delinquents. that antient votes of the Assembly, many years before, for money to meet the rebellion losses of 1837, had been used by Mr. Inspector Carter as

basis of a loan in Europe, in er abc : rec:

quiry into their financial conduct, although he dury into their unactal decision there but by consent of a majority of their own choice.

Upper Canada pays three-fourths of the revenue of the United Provinces; Mr. Brown is usually fol-

lowed by a majority of the Upper Canada delegation yet the moment it was moved, a few evenings since, in Assembly, to add his name to those of the seventeen selected by Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Galt and their colleagues in office, Mr. Cartier rose, and, as the Governor's leading adviser, threatened the House that if it permitted Mr. Brown to sit upon that Committee they would instantly resign the Government of the two Canadas! Under this extraordinary threat the vote was, Yeas 43, Nays 60-motion lost. Upper Canada voted yes; Lower anada nay. This debate lasted a whole

In the session of 1857, the Government chose an Accounts Committee, who were pever allowed to meet! In 1856, they named as its Chairman a merchant who was about to leave for Europe! In 1854 and 1855, there was an able Committee, of which Mr. W. L. Mackenzie was Chairman, wh reported that gross mismansgement prevailed, and that in six years the Provincial Treasurer's books had not once been balanced; that those of the Board of Works would not balance at that large sums were drawn from the lie chest for specific purposes, and after a time drawn over again, under a pretense that such payments had not been made. The Treasurer and Controller soon resolved to permit no member of that Committee to inspect any books containing the public accounts, and the Government steedily resisted all attempts made in Assembly to permit Mr. Mackenzie again to sit on it. Concealment is the rule of Canadian Government. Some one accidentally discovered, not long since, that 50,000 acres of public land, in very favorable locations, and been secretly sold to the Hudson's Bay Com-pany for the moderate sum of £50.

It was a Committee of the Ohio Legislature who discovered the heavy financial frauds there; it was Lord Dalhousie's refusal of information to a similar Committee that subjected Lower Canada at one time to the loss of \$500,000, through the failure of its Receiver-General. I do not believe in Mr. Brown's schemes, but he truly described our condition as a province on the 9th inst., in Assembly.

He said: "The prespects of our country were never less cheering. A blight has fallen on our agricultural in-terests—the fatal enemy of our great staple is fast spreading its destroying power over our wheat fields—the manufacturing industry of the country is prothe manufacturing industry of the country is pro-trated—commerce, foreign and domestic, is severely depressed—taxation is largely increased—the public debt has grown to enormous dimensions—and, notwith-standing the heavy additional imposts thrown on our standing the newly additional imposes torown do only people, the alarming fact is before us that our ordinary expenditure for three encoessive years has vastly exceeded our revenue, and large annual deficits have only been met by new loans on the Stock Exchange.'

Our local debt is stated at 50 or 60 millions, but

as much of it is payable in London, with 6 per cent of interest there, it is equal to perhaps 80 or 90 millions of a three-per-cent debt; and Mr. Galt, the financial State physician last called in, deafens people with his nostrums for converting 6s into 4s or 42s—bewilders them with his cham sinking funds—wants to place more taxation upon those imports which do not compete with home industry, which would produce more smuggling trips aross the lines and less revenue, and drive our trade more and more into the American channel. A newspaper tax is to be levied forthwith, and Canada conciliated by a further expenditure of \$1,600,000 (to be drawn from impoverished Upper Canada), upon Lower Canadian tenants who are to be made landowners, not by paying for their farms, but by making Upper Canadians pay for them! The Custom-Houses on your side of the line and on ours would be useless in case of annexation. They cost vast sums of money yearly, and levy tea, coffee, tobacco and other taxes from us, which your people are not burdened with. We resisted annexation in 1849, and double taxation and poverty in 1859 is our reward! Our rulers forget that the power of Canada to sustain its credit ought not to be measured by its latent wealth, but by the annual products of that wealth -by the means it has of converting its property into cash wherewith to sustain the burden of taxation and the payment of its obligations.

One of Mr. Controller Galt's " reforms" is to be the conversion of about ten millions of Municipal Loan Fund debentures into regular Provincial bonds. Gov. Hencks and his colleagues, in 1852, anticipated a temperary advantage to their faction, from having the power to authorize a species of semi-provincial debentures to be issued to those constituencies chiefly whose representatives would vote as they were told. They legalized their borrowing machinery thus: Towns, cities, counties, were, by the Executive, from time to time, at its option, to be authorized to borrow \$100,000, \$400,000, \$800,000, more or less, of scrip, for uses stated: the Government was to take their bonds, and issue to them its bonds, and it was to try to enforce regular payments of interest, with two per cent a year toward liquidating the debt; and from the money thus raised, it was to pay the holders of y was, \$10. 060,000 have been raised through its means; half the berrowers don't pay the interest, &c.; Government don't enforce payment; the 6 per cent bonds, though legalized in lieu of Provincial stock as security for bank issues, are under par, while Government 6s are 115 in London. Mr Gait wants these ten millions added (terms not known) to the public debt of Caunda; and, as he is the wonderful genius who compiled the Grand Trunk Railway prospectus in London, promising the unfortunate victims of that bubble 114 per cent per annum, of which they have not yet seen, of profits, the first red cent; as, moreover, he wheeled into the foremost rank of annexationists in 1849, and suddenly appeared as a contractor for a arge section of the Grand Trunk in 1853, and now boils over with pure and fervent loyalty to royalty,

there's no telling what he may not achieve. Mr. Galt, "successor to Mr. Cayley," who has accepted a subordinate trust in a bank here, is playing n New France, on a minor theater, the same game which Mr. Law once played in Old France. deals with a deficit in our revenue, as Neckar, Joly de Fleury and D'Ormeson, dealt with a deficit in French revenue. The end will probably be pre-cisely the same—No effects. Falsehood may for a time cunningly concess details of loyal misconduct from Accounts Committees, but bankruptey will

ere long tell all. Just before the insurrection of 1837, I see it stated in The Quebec Gazette that
"property of all descriptions is diminishing in value
in a lamentable degree. Farms are every day salling

in a lamentable degree. Farms are every day salling around us for £50 and £100, the improvements on which alone cost trebls the money. Houses, generally epeaking, yield on an average 2) per cent per annum on cost, and, when sold, bring within two thirds of their contents are

Last Thursday's Protectionist admits that Last I nursely's Protectionist admits that "the distress that at present exists among much of the agricultural population of Western Canada amounts to something almost appaling. Handreds, and perhaps thomsands, of families, according to the reports that are coming in from all quarters, are in a state of immediate destitution, while others are mortgaging their farms at unheard of rates of interest, and plurging themselves irretrievably into the hands of the broker and the money-lender."

It is pleasant, however, to read in THE TRIBUNE, that Ohio has repealed her 10 per cent interest law, stepped free-trade in money, and gone back to a wholesome New-England 6 per cent law. When will Canada follow her example! I perceive that your New-York State Tax has risen from a 4-mill in 1852 to 14-mill in 1857, and

that Gov. Morgan prescribes economy to the Legis-lature. Here, economy and frugality are not understood by those who rule. It is proposed to memorialize the British House of Comme s well enough, but if Lord Derby had persuaded Mr. Gladstone to come over here when he the Ionian Islands, and thus have relieved us of our King Log, I think the change might have done some good, and, perhaps, prevented much evil. The want of a really able, far-seeing Chief Magistrate in 1837 codangered the peace of your republic. Fond of show, and desirous to be always on exhition, Sir F. Head wrote Lord Glenelg, Nov. 7. 1836, that upward of a hundred thousand of his electioneering speeches had been distributed-and,

During the present access has officials here yourished Mr. Brown for his action last one, by leaving him off the Accounts Comments although it stands 11 to 6 in their favor. In other word they durit not trust him on a Board of In-

for having trusted a monatebank. So, too, in Afghanistan; a dishencet agent disgraced the British came and gave cause for revolt, and \$55,000,000 had to be expended to repair British military credit. Saying nothing of lives lost, religion diskonored, or treasure wasted, England has united India to her empire, assuming as hers a debt of nearly \$500,000,000. Where a nation thus acnearly \$500,000,000. cepts a vast responsibility, her power ought not to

e trusted to interior men. Jo. HUME. P. S.—We have two railways below Toronto which run parallel, a few miles from each other. The Sheriff has closed one of them—the Cobourg; the other (Port Hope) is declared unsafe by the Inspector. The Northern, the Brockville and Ottawa, and some other railways, have stopped payment of the interest on their bonds due in Lonon, which does not help the credit of our specu lators there.

ROYALTY ON THE WING - AN AD VALOREM TARIPF-EXECUTIONS-THE SICKLES TRAG-EDY, ETC.

TORONTO, March 7, 1859. An order in Council has passed for another removal of all the Departments of Government, with the Legislative apparatus, and Library of 45,000 volumes, clerks, messengers, Queen's printers, &c., to Quebec. They are to start, Governor and all, on the opening of the navigation-say 500 to 1,000 persons-perhaps more; distance 540 miles. When Canada is annexed to the United States, there will, perhaps, he an end to such costly follies.

A new and still heavier Tariff is proposed by Government, while changing all our specific duties into ad valorems, except whisky, and lowering the

taxes on strong liquors. Boots-free now-are to pay 10 per cent; Refined Sugar, 40; Baw Sugar 39 (24 with you, I thinks: Tea and Coffee, free with you, are to pay 20 per cent; and if bought in the States, the valis to be calculated from the price current at the place where the purchase was made. manufactures, viz.: shoes, harness, saddlery, are to be taxed 25 per cent ; and the book-printing and news-printing paper, 15 per cent. There is a table of free goods, and all articles not found there-in, or mentioned under other heads, will be charged

The sooner we do away with all Custom-Houses and Tariffs between Canada and the Great Republic, instead of harrassing our people with heavy burders to keep up a miserable, dependent, transitory colonial system, the better it will be for all parties. Meantime, the snuggler will prove too powerful for the financier.

I am glad to see that Ohio has wisely returned to

a 6 per cent legal interest rate, and repudiated the 10 per cent law, on trial. Unlimited usury is one of the curses of Canada. We are actually governed here by English brokers and money-changers who always stand ready to turn our political insti-tutions upside down and inside out, if they can but hope to make money out of the operation. Two murderers were executed here last Friday.

I did not go to see them executed, for I dislike such speciacles; but I am told that 12,000 persons, at least, were on the ground! All classes were greatly excited. The daily newspapers are said to have sold 18,000 extras containing the details of the scene, which they wouldn't have been able to do, even if aided by the news of an earthquake or a battle in Europe.

Mr. Sickles, whose Sunday homicidal movement

creates a remarkable sensation even here, was 25 years old in the spring of 1847, when in Assembly at Albany, is of Dutch and English extraction, and was then rather under the average weight—say 156 lbs. He was a strong partisan, confident and forward, but seemed rather superficial as regards the attainments essential for the position he occu-Your Correspondent, Washington, February 28, speaks of the attachment of Mr. and Mrs. Sic kles, as dating from their infancy. "As boy and girl they loved," &c. He is now 37, she scarce 22. When he was 24 years old, she was almost 9. A very similar homicide took place at Port Hope, Canada, not long since. A lawyer's wife proved false to him: the adulterer having roused the husband's wrath, by his insulting manner, he shot him dead. Sir John Robinson, our Chief Justice, charged the jury at the assizes strongly in favor of a verdict of murder; but they acquitted him amidst the plaudits of a crowded Court.

Our late Finance Minister, Mr. Cayley, has accepted an office more suitable for his abilities, at \$3,000 a year—that of an assistant Cashier or Accountant in the Bank of Upper Canada. banks, by the way, are straitened for eash just now.

One of the latest soap-bubbles blown in Toronto, from time to time, is the "Canada Landed Estate Company," chartered by Act of Parliament last August, with £200,000 of capital, but of which scarce £12,500 are as yet paid up. It is to lend money to the farmers, taking their land in mortgage. Several farmers applied last November, and were told that the association wouldn't begin to gage. lend money for months to come-and that they did lend they would give a preference to their own shareholders—that is, they, the lenders, would lend to themselves! Only 1,000 shares were re-served for England, which was very modest, as England is much favored in that respect. Canada Landed Estate" has an imposing array of officers and shareholders. Most of them, I pre-

sume, will be borrowers.
"The Landed Credit," thus far, have not got much to lend, but like our other borrowing ma-chines, they exhibit quite a formidable array of names of directors, stockholders, &c. Could you but see the worthies to whom our banks and other "borrowing" machines lend the funds they are entrusted with, in a majority of cases, the sight would astonish you.

The Welland and St. Lawrence Canals make very poor returns, except in a political sense. Beaverage, the fourth of one per cent on the gross out-lay as managed. Our Governor's home and Legislative halls, from which our State managers are about to decamp for Quebec, where they have to hire & Parliament house, have cost about \$300,000 within a short time. Only think of Congress moving every now and then, between Portland, New-Orleans and Cincinnati!

Spies, hired, and well paid, too, are employed to watch our people, mix in society, and report to London, weekly, what they hear and see. Some of these persons have been in the public offices in Britian. One, at least, of them, has a lucrative

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7, 1859.

A week at the Capital of Pennsylvania, while the Legislature is in session, after an absence of ten years, brings to recollection many scenes and events which time had nearly erased from my memory. The rapid growth and increasing wealth and beauty of the city, evidences the fact that the liberal policy pursued by the State some years ago in regard to internal improvements has added vastly more to her wealth than the amount of her publie debt. Pennsylvania, this day, is richer in mineral wealth than any other State in the Union, unless it be California; yet that wealth lies buried beneath the surface, and only requires a protective policy of the General Government for its develop-

Coming in from the west, we passed quite a large number of iron furnaces, around which we found hundreds of cords of pig iron stacked, waiting for purchasers. Looking around this morning, I may ssy, without fear of contradiction, that I saw over one hundred cords of pig iron stacked up in this town, ready for sale. Yet our President and some of the Members of Congress for this State caved in on the Appropriation bills in Congress, when mil-lions of undeveloped wealth depended on their votes, and must so remain, no one knows how long, for the exclusive benefit of pauper labor in Europe. It is to be hoped that Pennsylvania will eventually get ber eyes open to ber true interests, and place the right men in the right place. The sames of Ahl, Florence and Landy will hereafter be looked upon with infamy by every true lover of his coun-

try, on account of the treachery to the interests of their native State. They may aline for a while in the eye of the President, but as soon as they reach their constituency they will only learn how infa-

mous they have become.

Gen. Duff Green has been here some time trying to get an act of the Legislature incorporating a kind of Crédit Mobilier, for the purpose of negotiating stocks, bonds, &c., in this country and Eue. The scheme is too comprehensive for this sistature, and I am assured by several prominent members that it stands as much chance of as would a charter for the construction of a rail

road to the moon. The bill authorizing parties to suits to be called as witnesses has so far been unable to find sufficient supporters to pass it, though it will eventually be-

ome a law when people become more enlightened. Philadelphia Passenger Railway bills have been quite the absorbing topics of the session. Two rival companies, one under the Presidency of the Hon, James Cooper, late United States Senator, and the other under the Hon. William Millward, member of Congress elect for Philadelphia, each wishing for the same route. One company has its bill through the Sepate-the other has its bill through the House, and now they are at a dead Each company has a big key; therefore, a third party is being organized, who will, in a few days, pick their lock, and carry off the spoils.

Another exciting matter has been discussed on more days than one, that is, the pay of the mem The exhibitions of the greedy hunger of some of the members are astonishing. However, after painful struggles, they concluded to leave it as it was—the low figure of \$700 for the session. With high-minded men like Mr. Merrideth, John Sargent, William Wilkins, Thaddens Stevens, and hundreds of other men in the Legislature before them. \$3 a day was considered enough. Those who succeed them consider their services worth \$7-and more if they dared to take it.

The Fry Divorce case has also caused a great deal of excitement among the lobbyists and members, on account of the wealth of Mr. Grigg, the father of the fair applicant, who has employed a score of lawyers, big and small, to engineer his case through the Legislature. As you published most of the papers in the case in your issue of Feb. 26, I will try and give you the impressions made upon the Legislature and the public by the argument of counsel of the parties before Divorce Committee on Tuesday evening last. Mr. David Webster, Mr. Wm. L. Hirst, and the Hon. Thomas Corwin, appeared for Mrs. Fry, and Mr. W. Hayward Drayton and Mr. George W.

Wharton for Mr. Fry.
Mr. Hirst, for Mrs. Fry, opened the case to the
Committee, which sat in the Hall of the House of Representatives to accommodate the petitioners, who had brought a big gun here all the Ohio to make a buncombe speech, and to teach the Legislature of Pennsylvania the law regulating diverces. The argument was dull enough. Hirst apparently never felt that his case was so destitute of merit as when he arose to present it to the Committee. There were fifty good lawyers from different parts of the State sitting around him, watching him closely, expecting a brilliant opening. He was evidently much embarrassed, for he could not but feel that his reputation was at stake on a most flimsy case, without evidence to support even one position taken in the petition of the applicant. oundered along for over an hour, unsatisfactorily to himself, and highly so to the large auditory, for the House was filled to its utmost capacity. He frequently turned to his colleague, Mr. be prompted; at last, not finding a con venient point at which he could stop, he merely rielded the floor to the other side, to hear what they had to say in opposition to the granting of the divorce, in order that his colleague from Ohio might

Mr. Drayton opened on behalf of the respondent Mr. Fry (who was present and sat near his counsel), and made a good and clear statement of the whole care, enumerating the charges against Mr. Fry, and replying to them with much force and tact. soon had the entire current of feeling in favor of his client. He spoke for nearly an hour, and was followed by Mr. Wharton, in a most masterly style. Mr. Wharton's statement of the case was clear, terse and logical, and at times eloquent even beyond his wont. When he concluded there was not a man in the house whose sympathies were not with Mr. Fry, even if the wealth of John Grigg did

loom up in the distance.

Mr. Corwin rose to reply and to conclude the ar gument in the case. He said he came here as the friend of Mr. Grigg, whom he had known from his early shildhood. He came on the part of the old man to implore the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant this divorce. It was a boon he asked with which to soothe the declining years of a man whose "well spert life" entitled him to consideration at their hands. In the whole case it was not pretend ed that there was any evidence that Mr. Fry had ever treated his wife ill, save the petition of Mrs. Fry, to which was appended her affidavit; and this was only treated by Mr. Corwin as a serious matter on the simple ground that it was sworn to by the lady, and she was in great distress of mind, and that unless this divorce should be granted, there were fears for the safety of her character. His appeal was pathetic, humorous, and in so tender and eloquent. In speaking of Mr. Fry's writing letters home from West Point, that they were getting along happily, and of Mr. Fry intro-ducing Wagner to Mrs. Fry. Mr. Hirst had al-luded to the case of the confidence reposed by Mr. Sickles in Mr. Key. This was a most unhappy allusion, for it not only gave Mr. Wharton an opportunity to turn the tables upon the counsel for the petit oners, but it caused many persons who were present to inquire into the character of that man whose "well spent life" had been duly chronicled

in The Daily Democrat, edited and published at Paterson, N. J., by John H. Gihon, Feb. 22, 1859. It is a well-known fact that Mrs. Grigg sympathizes deeply with Mr. Fry in his afflictions, and is strongly opposed to a divorce, but her wise coun-sel does not seem to prevail on Mr. Grigg to oppose the daughter's wishes.

the daughter's wishes.

A general summary of the case is this: The daughter of a rich and indulgent father is sought in marriage by a young gentleman every way worthy of her hand and heart. Everything seems to gr happily after the marriage until the lady's eyes fall on a young cadet at West Point, a Mr. C. G. Wagner-who ought to be cashiered from the servicewhom she becomes enamoured, whereupon subse-quently Mr. Fry suggests to her the impropriety of her course of conduct—when she discovers that Mr. Fry's treatment of her renders her life intolerable, as she subsequently states in her corres-pondence with her new-found illicit lover, and she rushes for relief to her father, who has always gratified her every whim and caprice, and implored framed her every whim and caprice, and impiores him to get her a divorce. The old man, like Grand-father Whitehead, pats his daughter on the head, and seems to say, "Yes, yes, yes, my child, I will get you a divorce when the Legislature meets; don't cry, I have money enough to employ counsel and the Legislature.

The sympathies of the public, after fully reading the case, are with Mr. Fry, and were it no immense wealth of Mr. Grigg, ex-Chief-Justice Lewis, who is his senior counsel, never would have worked so hard in a desperate cause. It is worthy of remark that in the organization of the House of Representatives Judge Lewis's own ephew, Geo. W. Hamersley, has been made hairman of the Committee on Divorces. Had nephew. Geo. the case been less conspicuously conducted, possibly a bill of divorce might have passed, but now no honest-minded man in either House will favor The only merit any one now admits to be in the case is Mr. Grigg's money; and it is even intimated that Mr. Grigg is becoming apprehensive lest the immense array of counsel, flocking in and tendering him their services for money, may est up his immense estate before they will allow the bill

If Mr. Grigg had followed the advice of his wife stead of those who counsel him only for money, he would be a richer and happier man; his family would not have been scandaized, and possibly his daughter would have been saved to an honorable

and happy future.

An important movement will probably be spring upon the Legislature before the close of the session, which is the repeal of the tunnage tax on the Penn-sylvania Railroad, which now amounts to about \$300,000 per annum, and a repeal of the tax on the New York and Erie, of \$10,000 a year, on that portion of the read which goes through the north-east corper of this State,

POLITICAL

-It is nederstood at Columbus, Onio, that Lieut. Gov. Welker declines being a candidate for reflection a decision much regretted by the Republicans of that

-The Postmaster at Boston and the citizens are at bitter variance. The Postmaster has removed the office from State street to Summer street, not for the convenience of the citizens, but to lease some of his own property to the Federal Government. A spirited mblic meeting has been held to talk the matter over, but as the authorities at Washington will probably prefer to oblige Mr. Capen and to disoblige Boston, Mr. Capen will do as he pleases.

- The Boston County [Ind.] Register puts up the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President, and John R. Tempkins of Alabama for Vice-President, in 1860.

-It is said that Mr. Dundas of the Contract Office intends cutting down the postal service to the lowest point. Any contract for carrying the mails may be revoked by the department by giving a month's pay as a gratuity.

-The Washington correspondent of The Charleston Mercury, a sagacious and outspoken Pire-eater, says:
"The debate in the Senate over Hale's amendment, which proposed to milify the requirement of the Kan-sar Conference Act of 93,000 population before ad-mission as a State, has had a marked effect in widen-ing and deepening sectional feeling, which the dis-cussion in the next Corgress will more faily show. A few more such blows, and the tis between the Northern and Santhern wise, of the Demogratic narty will be and Southern wings of the Democratic party will be out apart forever."

A Charleston correspondent of the same paper says that this debate proves that "upon the Tariff, and upon the great question of the Territories, which has for thirty years threatened the Union, the two wings of the Democratic party are irreconcilably divided. Either the party at the North must be abolitionized, or it must be everthrown."

ORLEANS COUNTY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

ALEGON, N. Y., March 9, 1859.

The delegates from this county (Orleans) to the Republican Senatorial Convention to nominate a candidate for Senstor in place of Judge Stow, deceased, are Benj Field, T. E. G. Pettingill, A. W. Newell, E. C. Bentley, Geo. Simkins. Yours,

PERSONAL.

-Dr. Gaillardet, whose mysterious escape from the policeman who had him in charge will be remembered, has arrived safely in Paris. From this city he went to Canada.

- Dr. George Abbott of Cairo, whose death we annonneed two or three days since, was a brother of Dr. Henry Abbott, the collector of the valuable Egyptian -The bill for divorce, which we mentioned a few

days since, as before the Pennsylvania Legislature, wherein the parties were a little girl and a man twice her age, who had kept her father's bar, has been passed. The name of the child was Blair, and of the man, Priestly.

-From the last advices, dated February 2, we ar able to state that Mr. Summer's health is slowly but surely improving, and that he expresses himself as certain of being able to resume his Senatorial duties at the commencement of the next session.

-Postmaster-General Brown, whose death we ancounced yesterday, was born in Brunswick County. Va., in August, 1795. He graduated at Chapel Hill University, N. C., in 1814; removed, with his parents, in 1815, to Tennessee, where he studied law, and afterward became the partner of the late James K. Polk. In 1839 he was sent to Congress, being redlected also in 1841 and 1843. In 1845 he was elected Governor of Tennessee. In March, 1857, he was appointed Postmaster General, by President Buchanen.

-The Rochester Union says that Governor Morgan has pardoned Joseph Dix, the convict who assisted the keeper in the fatal "showering of Moore" in the Auburn prison. The feeling against him was so strong among his fellow prisoners that it was not safe to have him -A London correspondent of The Anti-Slavery

black Haytian Minister at the opening of Parliament as has been reported. Did anybody believe that that splendid head of hair had so forgotten itself? -It is said that Mr. Richard Cobden has invited Dr. Bailey of The National Era to pass the Summer with

Standard denies that Mr. Dallas shook hands with the

him in England, which invitation our friend will probably accept. -Judge Douglas is expected to be in Philadelphia and New-York in the course of next week. Mr. Vice-President Breckinridge will proceed immediately home o Kentucky, where he has important law business. Mr. Broderick will take the Tahuantepec route to Cali-

-A correspondent of The Portsmouth Chronicle.

fornia, and will be accompanied by the Hon. J. C.

M'Kibbin, who left here for Philadelphia on Monday

"I am serry to inform you that Enoch Train for-merly of Boston, but who has now an office in New-Orleans, had his arm broken by the upsetting of his Orleans, had his arm broken by the apastting of his carriage near Victoria, Texas, a couple of weeks since, but my informant stated that, at the time of his departure, the old gentleman was rapidly recovering. Mr. T. has been looking at the advantages offered by the "Lone Star" State, and has concluded, so says Madam Rumor, to purchase a residence in San Antonio, and eventually become a wool-grower."

-It is said that Mr. Dickens is writing a book, not to be published, but to be road by the author.

-The Indépendance Belge announces that a daughter of Mr. Mason, American Minister at Pariz, is te marry a Mr. Henderson of the United States.

-Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien dined in Washington, recently, with Mr. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia.

-A correspondent of The Concord (N. H.) Patriot informed by a correspondent that a notorious burglar, Wm. Warburton, better known as "Bristol Bill. escaped from the State Prison at Windsor, Va., on the let, but was pursued by the officers, who, on his reeisting and firing at them, fired in return, and killed him dead on the spot.

- Two men, Fleming and O'Leary, were hanged in Toronto, at the same time, on the 4th inst., for murder, They both confessed themselves guilty of the crime for which they suffered.

-In Indianapolis, a few days since, a little girl took dose of laudanum which nearly killed her. She gave as a reason that she wished to go to heaven to her little brother.

THE LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

AARON VAIL BROWN, 1ste Postmaster-General of the United States, was born August 15, 1795, in Brunswick Co., Va.; graduated at the University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1814, and then moved to the State of Tennessee, where he studied law. He commenced practice at Nashville, in partnership with the late President Polk. He became a member of the Tennosece Legislature in 1821, and remained in oge branch or another notil 1832. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1839, continuing to be a member until 1845, when he was chosen Governor of the State of Tennessee. In 1844 he was Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was enominated for a second term as Governor in 1847, but was beaten by a small majority. He was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville in 1850 and was the author of the report known as the "Tennessee Platform." In 1852 he attended, as a delegate, the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and was Chairman of the Committee which reported the platform adopted by that body. Two years ago he ras appointed Postmaster-General of the United States by President Buchanan,

LATEST FROM THE SHIP ADONIS. The Bremen ship Adonis, ashore at Long Branch, is fall of water, hogged, and will probably he a total loss. haunt hotels, railway depots and steambost piers, and

CITY ITEMS.

SLAVERY AND THE PULLIT .- The Rev. Dr. Cheever intends to continue his consideration of the Slavery question. His next topic, of which due notice will be given, will be upon " The Duties and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry in Relation to the National Sin of Slavery."

ORATION.-The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe gives his oration on Colonization this evening at the Academy of Mosic. From the ability of the speaker, and the fact that no charge is made for admission, a full house

may be expected.

Mr. G. VANDENHOFF gives a Reading at Dodworth's te-night, entirely from Charles Dickers, comprising, from his last tale of "A House to Let," the chapter entitled, "Going into Society," and sketches of Sam Weller, &c.

Social REUSION .- The third annual reunion of the employees in the establishment of Mesers. Brooks Brothers, at Niblo's, on Theeday night, was one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. A select company of about two hundred and fifty were present, all of whom erjoye i themselves to the fullest extent. At the supper speeches were made and rentiments proposed. The affair was excellently conducted, and passed of to the ratisfaction of all concerned.

BULL's HEAD. - The number of cattle yarded this week, in Forty-fourth street, is 2,612, against 2,700 the week before, and the proportion of good cattle this week was much smaller than it was the week before, and consequently the prices were well sustained, particularly for the first and good medium classes, which sold at 91 @ 10c. and 101 @ 11c., net, per pound, and so up to 12c., or perhaps 1210., for some very extra fine cattle. In our regular report of the market we have not advanced the figures of quotations materially, but have remarked that the market was more lively, and consequently better for drovers than a week ago

A MARNOTH BARY FOUND .- The police returns inform us that about 64 o'clock on Taesday evening a boy, four weeks of age, was found under the steep of No. 276 Breadway. It required the services of two officers to carry it to the foundling depot, No. 114 Leonard street. What a whopping baby that must have been. How many policemen will be required to carry it after it has had a few months of Alms-House

A NEW PHASE IN THE MYSTERIOUS JEWELRY CASE. -Col. Hickock of the Custom-House, made an affidavit on Tuesday at the City Hall Police Court, in which it appeared that the jewelry stolen a week since at the Hotel de Constantine, had been sunggled to this city from Brazil, of which the Custom House officers had reliable information, and where, it was his opinion, it had been stolen. A certain house in Maiden lane has been using all possible means to ascertain the facts in regard to the case, and has so far succeeded. The proper papers were made out by the Court, and

the jewelry was on Tuesday taken from the charge of the Property Clerk of the Police Department and placed into the hands of the Custom House officers. It is also stated that a large proportion of the stolen jewelry went to New-Orleans and to other Southern cities. A few more days will bring the particulars. Detective Elder has also recognized the thief Wer-

nell as being an old offender, whose real name is Charles Raphael, and who is commonly known as Dutch Charley. He is said to be now under indictment for a burglary committed eighteen months ago, at the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, but had evaded the penishment of the law by giving his ball and then abscending.

The examination in this case has for several days

been going on at the City Hall Police Court, but no important testimony was elicited, it being merely the details as to the arrest near the corner of Chatham and William streets, and as to the jewelry found upon the fugitive.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER. - The infamous George Durr, who is under bonds to stand his trial for receiving a gold watch, which was stolen by a girl from a Frenchman whom she had invelgled to his house of assignation, on Tuesday night attempted to cut his wife's throat. Since his liberation on bail he has drank himself to the verge of delirium tremens. During Tuesday he threatened to take his wife's life, and the bystand ers were obliged to disarm him-of a large cerving knife which he had procured for that purpose. In the evening, however, having obtained another knife, he went to his home, No. 27 Cedar street, where he and his wife have for some time kept a low house of i fame, and seizing Mrs. Durr by the hair of her head attempted to out her throat. He succeeded in inflicting a severe wound across her chin and another across her breast, but was unable to reach her throat, as she kept her chin down in such a way as to guard it. The inmates of the brothel rushed to the assistance of the woman, or she must have been killed, and disarmed him. He was then arrested and locked up. On Wednesday morning, when brought before Justice Connolly, he was in a woeful state of nervone prostration. The Court committed him for trial for the

SUSPECTED FUGITIVE MURDERER.-Officer Johnson of the Eleventh Ward Police, arrested an Irish laborer named William Gadson, on board the ship Jacob A. Westervelt, at the foot of Pike street, on Tuesday, he being suspected of having committed a murder in Mystic, Conn., about two years ago. At that time a man named John Humphrey mysteriously disappeared from Mystic, and his body was subsequently found in the Mystic River, minus arms, earn and legs, and with the throat cut from ear to ear. Of course the affair created an intense excitement in the place, but the suspected murderer succeeded in making his escaps. Gadeon is supposed to be this person, and the authoriites at Mystic have been apprised of his arrest.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The first exhibition of the members of Ferguson & Overton's Oriental Gymnasing, was given last night at the Gymnasium Rooms, corner of Bowery and Bayard street. The programme consisted of exercises on the double bars, summersetting, dumb bells, vaulting, leaping, &c. Some of the gymnasts exhibited rare proficiency, and the daring feats they performed kept the audience in a tremor of excitement. The exercises on the double-trapeze were original in their character, and consisted of some very difficult feats. About 300 persons were present, and a good band of music interspersed the exercises with favorite airs. The exhibition will be repeated on Priday

TESTIMONIAL TO PROF. BROWS .- On Friday evening the friends and pupils of J. B. Brown, Professor of Elecution, will honor him with a public testimonial at the Academy of Music. Mr. Brown will read, and will be assisted by Miss Victoria Randolph, who will make her debut as a dramatic reader, in scenes from Fazio and Macheth; two pupils from the Misses Rohr's school; Masters Henriques and Halloway, his pupils, from the New-York University Grammar School; Prof. M. Colburg, and a lady from private life, have volunteered, and will intersperse the readings by introducing gems from the opera, &c. Miss Lizzle Harris, the child planist, only 11 years of age, has also volum teered. Thirty young misses, pupils of J. B. Brown, will appear, and recite in concert one or two pieces-Mr. George F. Bristow will preside at the plane.

REAL ESTATE .- The following sales were made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messra-A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

None and lot on s a 15th-st., 200 ft. w. lat-av., 25x100... House and lot No. 53 Elizabeth st., 25x100...

ARREST OF A PIMP. - One of those vile wretches who infest the highways and byways of New-York,